



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

INSURE YOUR EYES
AGAINST
THE GLARE
BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,134 號四廿百一千九萬一第 日一初月八年未己 HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1919. 三拜禮 號四廿月九年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
HEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [80]

GIN
AT REDUCED PRICES
Per Case
In Bond Duty Paid

COUTT'S
(Old Tom & Dry) \$17.00 \$25.00

BOORD'S
LONDON
(Old Tom & Dry) \$18.00 \$26.00

BOOTH'S
OLD TOM \$19.00 \$25.00

COATE'S
PLYMOUTH \$20.00 \$28.00

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75 [13]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.00	" 10 "
9.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 10 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	" 10 "
2.00	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "
4.00	to 5.00	" 10 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	" 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 10 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	" 10 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "
4.30	to 5.00	" 10 "
5.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.
On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS																				
Stations	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23									
	Local.	Through Express, Slow.	Local.	Through Express, Slow.	Local.	Through Express, Slow.	Local.	Through Express, Slow.	Local.	Through Express, Slow.	Local.									
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30									
SHUN CHUN	dep.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05									
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Shing Mun	dep.	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45									
Shing Mun	dep.	1.55																		

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

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HIRE
FROM
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Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
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Make their initial bow to-day and
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spacious window.

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THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

BILLY & DORIS HARLEY

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THEDA BARA

IN

"THE TIGER WOMAN"

Usual Prices.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE. FINANCE AND INDUSTRY. LABOUR'S SHARE.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S"
CORRESPONDENT.]

The Summer Convention of the Industrial League, meeting in the Birmingham and Midland Institute on August 10th, listened to an extremely able and informative address from Mr. H. G. Williams, M.Sc., of Liverpool, on finance in its relation to industry. There is probably no aspect of the industrial and commercial problem in its effect upon both the home and export trade upon which there is more misunderstanding, and, indeed, lack of knowledge, on the part of the workers, and the League has done great service in inducing Mr. Williams to state the financial position with so much lucidity. The Bishop of Birmingham was in the chair.

Mr. Williams spoke on the Distribution of the National Income. He admitted that it was easy to make mistakes, and perfectly honest controversialists, when they discovered that a particular part of the field of investigation had been so little charted, that they had to employ a method of scientific guessing, would naturally be inclined to guess in a manner which would strengthen the case they were out to prove. For many years a stock argument of Socialists has been the statement that "labour is robbed of two-thirds of what it produces." So far as he was aware this statement originated about thirty years ago by the Fabian Society, and its errors were twofold: 1. It assumed that the whole of the wealth produced was the result of manual labour; 2. It assumed that the share of manual labour amounted to one-third of the national income. Various official inquiries during recent years had made it possible to prepare estimates far more accurate than those which were available at the beginning of the present century, and these estimates showed that the share of manual labour was substantially different from that commonly attributed to it.

It was commonly agreed to-day that the production of wealth was the result of the application of labour, brains, and capital to the raw materials provided by Nature. This was true whether the capital be owned individually or collectively, and whether labour be employed privately or publicly. In normal peace times the income of the nation could be measured in two ways: By endeavouring to find out the net income of everyone in the country by endeavouring to estimate the value of the commodities produced and the services rendered by everybody in the community. In the year 1907 we had the first and up to the present the only census of production that had been carried out in Great Britain. The number of individuals who were employed by the concerns whose activities were reviewed amounted to 7,047,000, including 102,000 outworkers, and the selling value of their production amounted to £17,753,000,000, but the materials used amounted to £2,028,000,000, while the value of the work given out amounted to £25,000,000,000. The net output, therefore, was the difference between the selling value and the cost of materials used and the value of the work given out, and therefore amounted to £13,000,000,000, giving a net output per person employed of £192 in the year, and if the outworkers be excluded of £197. For wages, salaries, profits, depreciation, and taxation, and he thought all must be agreed that it represented a very low rate of production. When the sum of only £192 per person employed, said Mr. Williams, is available per annum, during a period of good trade like 1907, for wages, salaries, profits, depreciation, and taxation, it is clearly evident that we are not in a position to realise those bountiful promises which are made by politicians of all parties at the time of a general election.

SPENDABLE INCOME. It was shown that of the output £55,000,000 at least was required to meet good war and gear, while £15,000,000 consisted of customs and excise duties and a further £65,000,000 was used as new capital for development purposes, and whether the ownership of capital was private or collective at least such a sum would be required, and it was not available as spendable income for those engaged in the industries concerned. The balance of spendable income was therefore about £547,000,000, from which again must be deducted the amount paid in direct taxation by the recipients on the profits involved. He estimated these taxes at £30,000,000, reducing the ordinary spendable income to £517,000,000. If there had been no profits and this income had been shared out equally among the whole 7,500,000 engaged in the industries concerned, it would have yielded an average weekly wage of almost exactly 27s. 6d. He thought it was therefore time to say that no conceivable changes which might have been made in 1907 could have provided that standard of living which all desired for the mass of the people of this country, unless those changes had been accompanied by a very much greater production per head than existed in that year.

Dealing with the new conditions created by war expenditure, Mr. Williams said the war had imposed upon us through increased taxation an extra burden of £700,000,000. It was £700,000,000 out of an income which was artificially doubled in pound value, though not in commodity values. That meant in the aggregate we were going to be £350,000,000 worse off unless we produced more. If they surveyed the country as a whole they would see a level of individual prosperity which was higher than it was in 1913, with the exception of individuals. But unfortunately it was a false standard of prosperity because we were living on subsidies. We had a bread subsidy of £50,000,000, a railway subsidy of £30,000,000, a subsidy

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE NEW BUCCANEERS." DEAN INGE AND TRADE UNIONS.

Presiding at the Central Hall, Westminster, at a meeting called by the People's League to consider the industrial situation, Dean Inge said the country was in extreme danger, and if the community did not act quickly, the 800,000 brave men who gave their lives for their country would have died in vain. The consumer was ground down by having to pay three sets of taxes: (1) to the Government, (2) to the profiteers, (3) to the trade unions.

The real poor now mostly were black coats. They were patient enough, as men in despair always were, but their sufferings were terrible. In the East-end of London the clergy were worse paid than labourers, and although their parishioners were now well able to help them, they were leaving the clergy to starve. He thought the good time of the profiteers was nearly over, but the case of the trade unions was very different. The unions were, trading on popular sympathies, which in some cases, they had ceased to deserve. They were now very great capitalists who had discovered a highly profitable use for their capital by financing periodical raids upon the community, when they held up to ransom, and from whom they extorted a constantly increasing tribute. This was not a struggle between rich and poor; it was, open brigandage at the expense of the public. (Cheers.) It would be the end not only of our financial prosperity, but of our Parliamentary Government. Unless democracy could put an end to these political and predatory strikes, the strikes would put an end to democracy.

It was not for him to suggest how the great body of consumers could best protect themselves and the country against the new buccaneers. After all, we were a sensible people, who were not inclined to follow hot-headed doctrinaires when they led us to the edge of the precipice. There was some rough work to be done against men who had no shame and no patriotism, but he believed that the best work might be done by setting plain facts plainly before the public, and by appealing to the best that there was in each man and woman. If we could only bring the spirit of the trenches into civil life we should weather this storm as we weathered the storm of the war. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, a former New Zealand Minister of Trade, Commerce, said Great Britain would lose the whole of her trade with the Dominions if she forced and paying the price of cloth in Great Britain.

Mr. Hawcock Wilson, M.P., spoke energetically against nationalisation, and declared incidentally that "permanent Government officials were a most reactionary crowd."

A resolution was carried calling on the Government to oppose the attempts of sectional minorities and revolutionary agitators to plunge the country into bankruptcy. There were sundry other subsidies which were producing goods needed by the Government. But there was a much bigger subsidy. We were at the present moment importing into the country each month about £50,000,000 of goods, which were not being paid for, the war being paid on "tick," with credits from foreign producers and bankers and others. Thus we were consuming £50,000,000 more goods per month than we were producing. It meant the cost of living was lowered to-day more than it would be when that subsidy ceased. It meant that the real cost of living one or two years from now would be 15 per cent. more than it was, or there would be a fall in wages to that amount. Unless there was an increased production we were faced with a depreciation of all our incomes in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent. within the next twelve or twenty-four months. That was the problem with which we were faced, and which those in high places were now beginning to realise. There was going to be a substantial fall in the standard of living unless we produced more.

Mr. Wilfred Hill (Birmingham) said they must try to bring about a different mental attitude in that section of Labour which was inclined to shirk production. Our commonest 18 pence.

Mr. Isaacs (London) (Fringing Trade) was of opinion that Mr. Williams had said down as raw material much which was really labour and wages. If it was true, he could not understand why every firm had not gone broke.

Mr. E. Jones asserted that the workers would not go in for increased production until they understood where they stood.

Mr. Clarke (Redditch) said he had recently returned from a business tour in Canada for his firm, and the impression he brought back with him was that unless we were very careful we were not going to be first or second, but at the bottom of the commercial ladder. In Canada he was proud to hear, "Come right in, you are the first Britisher we have seen since the war." The hotels were largely filled with American trade representatives, and the Japanese representatives were to be seen everywhere. The Americans had been winning the markets while we had been winning the war. The prices of the Americans he came up against were not only severe, they were fierce—white-hot. Certain goods which they were offering at 14s. per gross in Liverpool the Americans were delivering in Winnipeg after payment of the duty at 9s. per gross.

Mr. Williams, in reply to the discussion, said if we deprived the wealthy of all their wealth the workers would still be poor unless they produced more. With regard to the suggestion of nationalisation, he warned them that a nationalised industry would not be a democratically controlled industry.

EUROPE'S FOOD SUPPLY. MR. HOOVER'S WARNING. MORE OUTPUT NECESSARY.

Mr. Herbert Hoover recently prepared, for special purposes, a statement and analysis of the economic situation in Europe, and at the request of the Food Controller he has permitted its publication in the *National Food Journal* on condition that it is viewed as an analysis and not as a criticism. Mr. Hoover points out that the economic difficulties of Europe, as a whole, at the signature of Peace, might be summarised in the phrase, "demoralised productivity." The production of necessities for this 500,000,000 population, including Russia, he says, has never been at so low an ebb as now. A summary of the unemployment bureaus in Europe would show that 15,000,000 families are receiving unemployment allowances in one form or another, or are, in the main, being paid by constant inflation of currency. A rough estimate would indicate that the population of Europe is, at least, 100,000,000 greater than can be supported without imports, and must live by the production and distribution of exports. Generally, in production, Europe is not only far below the level of the time of the signing of the Armistice, but far below the maintenance of life and health without an unparalleled rate of import.

As to the causes of the decrease of productivity, they are, he says, in the main, as follows: The industrial and commercial demoralisation arising originally out of the war, but continued out of the struggle for political rearrangements during the Armistice, the creation of new Governments, their inexperience, and friction between these Governments and the readjustment of economic relations. The proper and insistent demand of labour for higher standards of living and a voice in administration of these efforts has unfortunately become impregnated with the theory that the limitation of effort below physical necessity will increase the total employment or improve their condition.

There is, says Mr. Hoover, a great relaxation of effort as the reflex of the physical exhaustion of large sections of the population from privation and from the mental and physical strain of the war. To a minor degree, considering the whole volume, there has been a destruction of equipment and tools, and loss of organisation and skill, due to war diversions, with a loss of man-power. This latter is not at present pertinent in the face of present unemployment. The demoralisation in production of coal, Europe to-day is an example in point of all these three forces mentioned above, and promises a coal famine with industrial disaster unless remedied. It is due in a small percentage from the destruction of man-power to the physical limitation of coal mines or their equipment. It is due in the largest degree to the human factor of the limitation of effort. The continuation of the blockade, after the Armistice has undoubtedly destroyed enterprise even in open countries, and, of course, prevented any recovery in enemy countries. The shortage in overseas transportation, and the result of uncertainties of the Armistice upon international credits, have checked the flow of raw materials, and prevented recovery in the production of commodities especially needed for exchange for imports from overseas. The result of this delay has been unemployment, stagnation, absorption of capital in consumable commodities to some extent all over Europe. From all these causes, accumulated, different intensity in different localities, there is the essential fact, that unless productivity can be rapidly increased, there can be nothing but political, moral, and economic chaos, finally interpreting itself in loss of life on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

Coincident with this demoralisation in production, other disastrous economic phenomena have developed themselves, the principal one of which is that the very large wages paid to special workers, and the large sums "accumulated" by speculation and manufacture during the war, have raised the standard of living of many individuals from the level of mere necessities to a high level of luxuries. Beyond this class there is a reflex in many other classes from the strenuous economies against waste and the consumption of non-essentials in all countries; and, as a result, there is to-day an outbreak of extravagance to a disconcerting degree. Another economic phenomenon has developed themselves, the principal one of which is that the very large wages paid to special workers, and the large sums "accumulated" by speculation and manufacture during the war, have raised the standard of living of many individuals from the level of mere necessities to a high level of luxuries. Beyond this class there is a reflex in many other classes from the strenuous economies against waste and the consumption of non-essentials in all countries; and, as a result, there is to-day an outbreak of extravagance to a disconcerting degree. Another economic phenomenon has developed themselves, the principal one of which is that the very large wages paid to special workers, and the large sums "accumulated" by speculation and manufacture during the war, have raised the standard of living of many individuals from the level of mere necessities to a high level of luxuries. Beyond this class there is a reflex in many other classes from the strenuous economies against waste and the consumption of non-essentials in all countries; and, as a result, there is to-day an outbreak of extravagance to a disconcerting degree.

FIRST DUTY OF STATESMANSHIP. The first and cardinal effort of European statesmanship, he continues, "must be to secure the materials and tools to labour, and to secure its return to work. They must also secure a recognition of the fact that, whatever the economic theory or political cry, it must embrace the maximum individual effort; for there is no margin of surplus productivity in Europe to risk revolutionary experimentation. No economic policy will bring food to those stomachs or fuel to those hearths that does not secure the maximum production. There is no use of tears over rising prices; they are, to a great degree, a visualisation of insufficient production. During the period of reconstruction and recovery from reduced productivity, conservatism in the consumption of non-essential commodities is more critical than at any time during the war. The relaxation of restriction on imports, and on consumption of articles of this character since the armistice is disheartening in outlook. It finds its indication in the increase of consumption of beverages and articles de luxe in many countries, even above a pre-war normal. Never has there been such a necessity for the curtailment of luxury as exists to-day. Flo stimulation of production lies in the path of avoidance of all limitations of the reward to the actual producer. In other words, attempts to control prices (otherwise than in the sense of

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A POPULAR HONOUR IN JAPAN.

MR. W. T. PAYNE INVESTED WITH
THE 3RD ORDER OF THE
SACRED TREASURE.

Mr. William T. Payne, manager for Japan and China of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., who is widely known in the Far East, was invested by H.E. Governor Inouye at the Kanagawa Kencho on September 8th with the insignia of the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.

In presenting the insignia His Excellency said:—
Mr. Payne, Eleven years ago His Imperial Majesty, Meiji, was graciously pleased to decorate you with the Fourth class Order of the Rising Sun in consideration of meritorious services rendered to our Empire, and to-day it is my duty and privilege to inform you officially that His Imperial Majesty, our august Emperor, has graciously conferred upon you the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.

This Order is conferred as a further recognition of the excellent work done by you during the period which has elapsed since the bestowal upon you of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun.

It is a source of peculiar pleasure and profound satisfaction to myself personally to be able to invest you to-day with this insignia of the Order granted to you by His Imperial Majesty. As to-day happens to be your birthday, permit me to congratulate you most heartily on being the recipient of the high honour granted to you by His Imperial Majesty, and allow me at the same time to wish you many happy returns of the day. I hope that both you and Mrs. Payne will be granted many years of life, health and happiness, and also that you will always feel that you have good and true friends in this country who really appreciate all you have done for Japan.

Mr. Payne replied:—
Your Excellency—I, with a sense of deep appreciation and with feelings of very sincere gratitude that I receive this Order of the Sacred Treasure which His Imperial Majesty has been so graciously pleased to confer upon me.

I thank you, Your Excellency, most warmly for your kind remarks.

I feel it is the large minded foresight and energy of the Canadian Pacific Company, which I have had the privilege to represent for many years, that is thus recognized on this occasion. For they have done much in the past, and will continue, I feel sure, to do all they can in the future to bring the East and West closer together, and, although an ocean may intervene, it is with a clear-sighted vision for cordial friendship and further development that they recognize "these waters do but connect the regions they divide." At the same time, it touches me very deeply that you should associate the giving of this high honour, with the day of my birth, and I wish to tell you, in the name of Mrs. Payne and myself, how very much we appreciate the warmth of personal friendship which exists between us and so many of the people of this great country.

control of vicious speculation) are the negation of stimulation to production, and can only result in further curtailment of the total of commodities available for the total number of human beings to be fed, clothed, and housed. There still exist in Europe great bureaucracies created from the necessity of control of prices and distribution by the conditions of the war, who are loth to recognise that with world markets open no such acute situation exists, and that their continued existence is not essential except in the control of speculation. The argument so much advanced that world shortage may develop, and justifies continued control of distribution and price, is based upon the fallacious assumption that, even if the world markets are freed of restraint, there is a shortage to-day in any commodity so profound as to endanger health and life.

From any present evidence, thanks to the high production outside Europe, no shortage exists that will not find its quick remedy in diminished consumption or substitution of other commodities, through minor alteration and price. All attempts at international control of prices, with a view to benefit the population in Europe at the cost of the production where, will inevitably produce retrogression in production abroad, the impact of which will be felt in Europe more than elsewhere. A decrease of 20 per cent. of Western Hemisphere wheat would not starve the West; it would starve Europe. It must never be overlooked that control of price and distribution cannot stop with a few prime commodities, but, once started, its repercussions drive into a succeeding chain of commodities; and that on the downward road of price control there can be no stoppage until all commodities have been placed under restriction, with inevitable stifling of the total production.

Mr. Hoover says it must be evident that production can not increase, if political incompetence continues the blockade, embargoes, censorship, mobilisation, large armies, and navies, and war, and promises that the Western Hemisphere will approach the question of assistance during a certain temporary period with a high sense of human duty and sympathy. But the service will, he says, be best performed by the insistence that its aid would not be forthcoming to any country that did not, resolutely set in order its internal financial and political situations, that did not devote itself to the increase of productivity, that did not curtail consumption of luxuries and the expenditure upon armaments, did not cease hostilities, and did not treat its neighbours fairly. If these conditions were complied with, it was the duty of the West to put forth every possible effort to tide Europe over this period of temporary economic difficulties. Without the fulfilment of these conditions the effort was hopeless.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAPANESE LOAN TO THE OMSE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, September 22nd.

The Russian Legation has not been informed regarding the Japanese loan of fifty million yen to the Omse Government on the security of the gold holdings, which represent a value of six hundred and fifty million gold roubles.

The Legation, however, is aware that negotiations are proceeding in the Allied capitals with a view to lending moral support, money and munitions to Omse.

The Legation admits that Japan may have been delegated to make a loan to facilitate exchange.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

KUNG SUM CHAM'S RESIGNATION.

SHANGHAI, September 23rd.

Tsun Kisu's party held a meeting on September 21st, and decided to ask Kung Sum-cham to act as Premier until such time as Tsun Kisu is elected. President Chu Sui-chong is said to approve the resignation of Kung Sum-cham, as he wishes Kam Wan-jiang to become Premier.

BITTER FEELING.

Bitter feeling exists between the parties of Feng Kuei-chang, the former acting President, and Tsun Kisu, the former Premier. The former wants to appoint Ng Pui-fu Military Governor of Hunan and Chai Si-yuen commander of the troops at Shanghai. The latter party will not agree.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to the different provinces to strictly prohibit the holding of any meetings in connection with the Korean Independence Movement.

THE RETURN OF TSINGTAO.

Kuo Wan-kuan, the Chinese delegate in Paris has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the French and American delegates have expressed the opinion that Japan will make a formal declaration as to the return of Tsingtao to China before the next meeting of the American Senate.

BALKAN STATES AND CHINA.

Luk Tsing-cheong has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the Balkan States wish to make treaties with China.

[BY COURTESY OF THE CHINA MAIL.]

NO CHANGE IN STRAITS DOLLAR VALUE.

SINGAPORE, September 22nd.

The Government announces that no change is contemplated in the value of the Straits dollar.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of thirteen taels of opium.

The man was arrested on the On Lee at 3 a.m. yesterday, and the opium was found concealed in an inside pocket of his coat.

Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$350, with the alternative of eight months' hard labour.

A PROFESSIONAL CHICKEN-THIEF.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a number of chickens.

Inspector Gerrard stated that defendant was a professional chicken-thief. He had lately come out of gaol after serving three weeks for a similar offence.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—Now that the University is appealing for a million and a half dollars, would it not be advisable to enquire whether the funds of the University are being put to the best use?

It is the opinion of many in this Colony that the University is useless so long as the schools are in their present state of inefficiency. It would seem from what was said at the meeting yesterday that a great difficulty at the University is the excessive amount of individual attention that has to be given to each student. Much of this time and expense would be saved if the students were properly taught in the schools before they enter the University.

It is not the time ripe for a thorough investigation into the Colony's educational system. It is absurd to waste money on the decorations of the educational building if the whole structure is faulty and the foundations are rotten.

Let us have an expert from Home to reorganise the whole of the Colony's educational system, and let us have him here for a sufficient number of years to enable him to have a decent system in running order before he leaves. The cost need not be more than five per cent. of the sum the University is calling for. Failing this, any sums handed to the University are wasted. Yours, etc.,

SCHOLAR.

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1919.

THE STAFF OF HONGKONG SCHOOLS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—I see from the report of the meeting at Government House yesterday that the University has made arrangements to bring out men from Home. Will one of our representatives on the Legislative Council enquire whether the Government has made arrangements to bring out new men for the schools, to replace the many married ladies who have done such good work during the war? It is nearly a year since the war ended, and this war measure should surely now be discontinued. Those ladies who have husbands to support them would willingly make room for others who have to earn their own living. Yours, faithfully,

HUSBAND.

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1919.

A SUGGESTED REGULATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—It seems a pity that there is no regulation prohibiting junks and sampans from anchoring, and especially discharging and loading cargo, anywhere between the V.R.C. and the Star Ferry pier. Surely a regulation to this effect would not entail an undue hardship upon the junk people. If they are allowed to continue using this space, we shall see the best part of Hongkong infested one of these days with native shipping in a similar way to that which now obtains in the neighbourhood of the Canton and Macao S.S. Co.'s wharf. I am, sir, yours, etc.,

"JUNKER."

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1919.

THEFT FROM THE DAIRY FARM.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of meat from the Dairy Farm.

One defendant stated that the other brought the meat into the kitchen and asked him to cut it up. He was under the impression that the meat was the usual ration given to the workmen.

Mr. Smith sentenced each defendant to a month's hard labour.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending September 20th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 26 weeks.
This Week	\$14,445	559,066
Last Week	13,349	525,243
Increase	1,095	33,822

THE CORONET THEATRE.

Two versatile artists, Doris and Bill Harley, made a successful appearance at the Coronet Theatre yesterday, and entertained the audiences in the afternoon and evening with half-an-hour song, dance, and mirth. The absorbing drama, "The Tiger Woman," is being screened.

IMPOSING ON THE POOR. CHINESE YOUTH POSES AS A GOVERNMENT CLERK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was arrested in a house in Niallab Lane. He demanded 30 cents from a woman, stating that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs had ordered him to collect money on behalf of the Government. The youth usually went into a house, asked the tenant what rental he paid, and, if it was \$15, he would ask for 30 cents, that was 2 per cent. of the rent, and so on. He had collected \$3.23 from eight different persons and told them that the Government intended to reduce the rentals by \$3 if the 2 per cent. were paid to him.

Mr. Lindell: They must be a very credulous population.

Inspector Kent: They are ignorant coolies, mostly women, and they naturally jumped at the chance of decreasing the rentals. The defendant gave them receipts for the money.

Defendant: I merely asked them for money in a begging way. The receipts were only pieces of waste-paper.

Mr. Lindell: What reason was there that they should give you money?

Defendant: I told them that I was out of employment.

Mr. Lindell: Who will give a young rascal like you money because you are not working? Six months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindell, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese mechanic at the (Cosmopolitan Docks) a fortnight ago.

The jury was composed of Messrs. C. McKay, C. S. Levi and E. J. Ribeiro.

Mr. Lindell stated that the deceased was standing on a plank, suspended by a wire, which ran on to the deck of a ship. While some work was in progress it appeared that the foreman mechanic ordered another mechanic to pick up 41 loose pieces of wire lying about the place. The mechanic did as instructed, and, noticing a wire attached to some sort of coupling on the deck of the ship, he unwound it. This particular piece of wire sustained the plank on which the deceased was standing at the time, and when it was unwound the plank gave way and deceased fell into the hold of the vessel and sustained injuries from which he died in hospital. The jury had to decide whether there was criminal negligence attaching to the man who released the wire.

Dr. J. T. Smalley deposed that the cause of death was concussion of the brain.

It was pointed out that the principal witness, the Chinese who picked up the loose pieces of wire, had disappeared.

A member of the jury asked who was responsible for erecting the wire and plank structure.

The enquiry had consequently to be adjourned.

A GAMBLER'S WATCHMAN.

A Chinese, described as a gambler's watchman, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with offering a bribe of 20 cents to a district watchman.

The district watchman stated that while he was on duty in Fat Hing Street at 7 a.m., yesterday he noticed a large crowd seated on the pavement. He went up to the spot and defendant came to him and offered him 20 cents, saying: "That's all right; there is no gambling going on."

Defendant denied that he gave the watchman twenty cents. He had not a single cash in his pocket.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25.

THEFT OF SUGAR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing 1 lb of sugar from the China Sugar Refinery.

It was stated that defendant, who was a coolie engaged on the erection of some new buildings, stole the sugar and was noticed by Mr. Baker. During the month a number of petty thefts had taken place. Bags of sugar, ready for exportation, had been cut open and the contents extracted.

Defendant stated that he took the sugar for his own use.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to four weeks' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, September 23rd.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is stated that Wu Chiu-shu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, who recently returned from Europe, is to be appointed Civil Governor, if all the members of the Military Government agree. The matter has been referred to the Tuchen and the military leaders for approval.

THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

The Tramway contract not having been referred to the Provincial Assembly for approval, the members have demanded its cancellation, or, alternatively, that it be submitted to them at once. The members have also requested the Civil Governor to inform them within three days whether or no the contract is to be referred to them.

Another message states that the Chinese merchant who is applying for the contract has increased his offer from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The association formed by the M.P.s, the members of the Provincial Assembly and the principals of various organisations to demand amendments of the tramway contract is under orders to dissolve, as it is regarded as illegal.

A CONFLICT IN KONGMOON.

A report from Kongmoon states that a serious conflict took place there on September 18th, between the police and the soldiers, over a gambling dispute. The fight lasted nearly the whole day and business was entirely suspended. The officers of both parties were summoned to the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the suppression of the trouble. More than 20 persons on each side were killed or injured. Order was restored and business was resumed next day.

THE CEMENT WORKS.

The long suspension of the Cement Works, through non-payments of the workmen, has caused considerable loss.

The Director of the Works has applied to the Treasurer for the loan of about \$20,000 to pay the workmen, so that work may be resumed.

THE FERRY TO HONAM.

A merchant has sent an application to the authorities for the monopoly of the Canton ferry to Honam. Motor-boats are to be used instead of the present small boats, which are described as dangerous. The floating population, however, have protested strongly against the monopoly, pointing out that, if it is granted 10,000 boatmen would be thrown out of employment.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING.

Owing to the feeling against the Japanese over the Tsingtao question, some of the merchants burnt their Japanese goods. In other cases, the students forced merchants to stop the importation of Japanese goods. Those merchants who were badly treated have complained to the authorities, who have accordingly ordered the arrest of those people who forced the merchant to stop importing Japanese goods. The Japanese Consul in Canton has reported the matter to his Government, with a request that strong representations be made to the Canton authorities.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

It is again reported that disturbances are being caused everywhere in the Ching-yuen district by mutinous soldiers and bandits. The local military leader has reported that many of the demobilised Shihing troops have joined the bandits and have obtained rich supplies.

The Tuchen entertained the Speakers of the Parliament and the military leaders in his yamen yesterday. The gathering was most important as it was held specially to discuss the steps to be taken to deal with the situation in the South-West provinces.

A HINT FOR AMERICANS.

The Irish police have lately been very active in capturing large quantities of illicit whisky such as is brewed by the Irish in the mountain solitudes. In county Roscommon one thousand gallons of whisky were seized and six stills in perfect order were also confiscated, while on the borders of Sligo and Donegal ten stills were captured, with some thousands of gallons of spirits. This illicit whisky has a peculiar name, being known either as "mountain dew" or "potheen." Potheen-making dates back at least three centuries, and there are extraordinary types to be found among the brewers. So well are the whereabouts of the stills kept secret that it is safe to say that for every gallon seized by the police one hundred gallons will go down the Irishman's throat. Probably the illicit whisky is more wholesome than that distilled on a large scale. It will be interesting to see whether the Irish-Americans in these prohibition days rise to the occasion.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIAL PRICES

MELCATO (Chocolate Nougat)	in 1 lb. tins	1.20 per tin
KING GEORGE	1	1.20
IMPERIAL	1	.65
TROPICAL (Hermetically Sealed)	1	1.20
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS (Bournville Mixture)	1	.65
CHOCOLATE JORDAN ALMONDS	1	1.00
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS in Packets	1	90
DAILY MILK NEAPOLITANS	1	1.10
MILK CHOCOLATE	1	60
		30 per pkt.
		20
		20

These Chocolates have just Arrived and owing to the High Exchange we are able to make Special Prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

1108]

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

"VIROTYPE" TYPEWRITERS.

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

Distributed by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Nos. 1239 & 2230.

Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup stuffs makes a dainty dish to the table.

Sold at very reasonable prices.



Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

etc., etc.

WITH STIFF
or SOFT
DOUBLE
CUFF.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of those whom it may concern, that from this date, all dealings in the Shares of the SELLER TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD. LONDON, will be in "REGISTERED" or "BEARER" scrip at seller's option.

For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange,
W. LOGAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1919. [1290]

HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION
GRIFFINS SEASON
1919/1920.

A MEETING of Members interested in the above will be held in the Jockey Club Rooms "HONGKONG CLUB ANNEKE" on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, at 5 P.M.

G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1919. [1291]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG invites immediate applications for the Post of part-time Lecturerships in the following subjects:

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory).
Geometrical Drawing.
Strength of Materials.
Iron and Steel Machines.
Structures and Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures).
Duties will commence on SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. [1292]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on September 24th, 1919.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 46 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

P. J. THURSBY-FELHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1293]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with Instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), September 25th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

1 Grand Piano by Collard & Collard, London, in good condition.
1 Homeo Duplicate in good working order.

Terms—Cash on Delivery
Hongkong, September 24th, 1919.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A Black and Tan DOG answering to the name of "DARKIE". License No. 6 on collar.

Finder will be rewarded if returned to—
H. F. CAMPBELL,
c/o SHEWAN TOMES & CO. [1294]

WANTED.

By a British Import & Export Firm a COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST, a thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to—
Box 1307,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1297]

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN"

THE Undersigned, invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amberst—Burma. The vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office, and full particulars and terms obtained from—
GILLMAN & CO., LTD.,
Lloyd's Agents. [1298]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SALE, BY TENDER, OF H.M.S. "VIRAGO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Torpedo Boat Destroyer with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.

The vessel is to be sold for breaking up only.

Particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, forms of tender and permits to inspect the ship, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. A deposit is required before forms of tender can be issued.

The vessel will be on view in the Naval Camber, Hongkong, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. from September 24th to October 2nd, inclusive, and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, October 6th.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [1283]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must, have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [140]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, top floor.

SILVA-NETTO & CO.,
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1278]

NOTICE.

MR. MAK TAI WA of Wireless Station, Eastern Parade Ground, Canton, would like to communicate with Major Cross and would be obliged if Major Cross would kindly write him at the above address.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1296]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, The Peak. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings. [1255]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak

Apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central. [1292]

TO LET.

10, Des Vaux Road.

HALF SPACE OF STORE, may be used as Office at moderate rent. For terms etc.

Apply—
26, Ice House St. [1271]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

No. 46, "STOWFORD, No. 2," Bosham Road, in excellent condition.

Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1263]

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, No. 31, PEAK, 6 ROOMS, Rent \$120. Immediate possession.

Apply—
Linstead & Davis. [1280]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.

HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1933 [1293]

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of "identification" subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing "Articles thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority and for the purpose of "identification" a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary. [1237]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at No. 11, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 27th, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. [1238]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, George Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1236]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1238]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 11th day of OCTOBER, 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. [1282]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1913), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1263]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st, to 10th, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. [1292]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st, to 10th, both days inclusive.

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By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. [1292]

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By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. [1292]

INTIMATION



MOSCATINE

(REGISTERED)

THE ORIGINAL

INSECT

REPELLER

A few drops sprinkled on the hands, feet,

nape of neck or about the room give

absolute protection against

MOSQUITOES,

SANDBLIES

and other insects. Will not stain or

injure the most delicate skin.

40c. 75c. \$2.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18

[12]

BIRTH.

BEATTIE—At Chater's Bungalow, Kowloon, on the 23rd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW BEATTIE, a daughter. [1269]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1919.

DEVELOPMENT OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Through the medium of a select little gathering, which included the representatives of the Press, at Government House, on Monday evening, H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT issued an appeal for a million and a half dollars to meet the immediate needs of the local University. The mind of the public had been prepared for this by the statement made last May by His Excellency that it would be no exaggeration to say that more than four million dollars were required properly to equip the institution for its work. The sum which it is now sought to raise must be regarded, therefore, merely as something on account.

There will be no disposition, we imagine, to deny that, as we have a University established in our midst—owing largely to the "vision" of our contemporary the *China Mail*, while Mr. W. H. DONALD, now of Peking, was its Editor—it behoves the Colony to see that at least its scope and efficiency are not allowed to fall below the level of other such institutions in the Far East, for otherwise its usefulness will be seriously impaired. Towards the money now asked for the Government has pledged itself to contribute a quarter of a million dollars, which will be derived from the profits made under the shipping requisition scheme from shipping owned by Chinese. As the University is designed almost solely for the higher education of young Chinese, no matter whence they may be drawn, the response of their

wealthy compatriots in China and elsewhere to the present appeal will be as generous, no doubt, as past experience has taught us to expect. The object of the University, as the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAN pointed out, is to equip Chinese students with Western knowledge without divorcing them entirely from their old associations. By this means he hopes to see a "medium class" grow up in China between the old conservatives and the impetuous progressives, whose conflicting squabbles detrimental to the welfare of the country. While it is necessary, of course, that there should be an infusion of new ideas, if any advance is to be made, there is an unfortunate tendency for young men who return from the most modern to the most ancient centres of civilisation to forget, in their impatience for reform, that methods which are suited to one people may be totally unsuited to another owing to their different degrees of development. In such cases revolution is apt to take the place of evolution, and chaos is the result. This danger is reduced to a minimum by residence in Hongkong. Here East and West meet, and the student at the local University can qualify in Western science and arts without losing touch or sympathy with the people of his own race.

He can see modern commercial and industrial enterprise carried on with the co-operation of all classes of his fellow-countrymen, and a clean, honest and impartial administration under a bureaucratic form of government not dissimilar from that which obtains, with opposite results, in China.

It will be noticed that of the million and a half dollars which it is now proposed to expend on the University practically one-third is to be devoted to the erection and equipment of new buildings. This is not, perhaps, a very formidable sum, but, as there is more to follow, we think it high time that the question was settled as to whether a mistake was not made in choosing the present site for the University, and, if so, whether it would not be wise to repair that mistake without further delay. The more capital that is sunk there the more difficult it will be to move elsewhere. On the mainland, there is ample room for future extensions, and for providing those facilities for recreation upon the importance of which Dr. JORDAN, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, lays stress. One objection to the course we suggest is the inconvenience it might cause to the part-time lecturers and also to the medical students desirous of "walking the hospitals," though this latter should disappear when Kowloon is provided with a hospital of its own, as it must be in the near future. It is admitted that there are signs of congestion at the University, and already it has been found necessary to purchase an adjacent property known as "Haldon."

On the island—or, at least, on this part of it—residential property can ill be spared, and it is probable that if the Government were to permit the sale of the present site the proceeds would be sufficient to provide for rebuilding in a district less populous and more salubrious, both from a physical and moral point of view. Nobody would begrudge the gift, for it would cost the taxpayers nothing, while adding to the limited space available for housing accommodation in the neighbourhood. Courage, of course, is required in order to take the step, but still greater courage will be required later on. We urge those responsible to show a little of that "vision" for which H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT has pleaded. We are glad to see some evidence of it in the acceptance of our suggestion for starting a School of Journalism in connection with the Faculty of Arts.

Ticket No. 51 won the Doll-and-Swing raffle in aid of the Kowloon branch of the Ministering Children's League.

A Chinese woman attempted to commit suicide, on Monday, in the Central district by taking an over-dose of opium. She had quarrelled with her husband.

A Japanese clerk of the Bank of Taiwan has reported the loss of a bag containing \$10,000 between Foochow and Hongkong while he was a passenger on the *Quinnabag*.

For being in unlawful possession of two pounds of rifle shot which, he said, he was taking to his children as a present, a Chinese was fined \$10 at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The V.R.C. are holding their annual aquatic sports, from October 2nd, to October 4th.

At the Magistracy, on Monday, the Chinese who was wanted by the Canton authorities for kidnapping a girl was ordered to be kept in prison pending the receipt of instructions from Canton for his extradition.

A Chinese apprentice of the Kowloon Docks, while working on a new ship, fell through the ventilator-hole into the hold and sustained concussion of the brain. He expired while being taken to the Tung Wah Hospital.

A widow, residing at 51, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, has reported to the Police that on Monday night three men attacked her at the bottom of the stairway leading to her flat and stole a \$100 note which she had tied to her wrist.

A Chinese, when charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a chicken, pleaded that it "flew into his arms" from a first-floor verandah. His employment was to pick up rubbish thrown over verandahs and, therefore, he held the chicken and waited for the owner to appear. Meanwhile, a constable arrested him. "They works," was the laconic comment of Mr. N. L. Smith upon this story.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday: Gastro-enteritis, 30 (21 deaths); Cholera, 7 (6 deaths); enteric fever, 5 (2 deaths); puerperal fever, 2 (1 death); diphtheria, 1 (1 death); and cerebro-spinal fever, 1 (1 death). Five cases (3 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and 3 cases (3 deaths) of enteric fever were notified on Sunday and Monday.

The manager of the Fuk Ki shop, 118, Wing Lok Street, has reported to the Police that, between 3 and 5 a.m. on Monday, some person entered his shop through the roof and stole three boxes, each containing 1,000 taels of gold leaf. The boxes were underneath the proprietor's bed. The gold leaf is valued at \$90,000. It appears that the proprietor attempted to export the gold leaf by the *Udum*, but the Captain refused to accept it.

The hearing of the case was commenced at the Magistracy, yesterday, in which Bahadar Singh, a trooper of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion of the R.G.A., stands charged with the murder of another trooper at Kowloon on September 8th. Captain Montcliff, R.A.M.C., stated that deceased was admitted into hospital, at 9 a.m. on the morning of September 8th, in an unconscious condition and with three wounds on the head. One was two inches deep. The skull was fractured, and the bones were broken. On the morning of the September 10th, the deceased developed paralysis of the right arm and leg, and he expired on the morning of September 11th. The case was adjourned till next Tuesday.

WAR SAVINGS

THIRTY-FIRST LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During August subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association by its members amounted to \$46,115 (Hongkong Currency), \$27,116.31 (Straits Currency); and £9,078 13s. 11d. (Sterling).

These amounts were invested in British War Loan.

The membership of the Association is now 1308.

The total subscriptions received up to the end of August are as follows:—

Hongkong currency, \$2,820,730.
Straits currency, \$864,566.51.
Sterling, £29,937.4.11.
Gold dollars, C.\$7,345.76.
Yen, 699.40.

The Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries are The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

There was a large congregation at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday evening, to listen to an organ recital given by Mr. J. W. White, the organist. Mr. A. E. Paine was the soloist. At the conclusion a collection was taken in aid of the Organ Fund and amounted to \$63.11.

The following was the programme:—
Festival Prelude on "Ein Feste Burg" (W. Faulke).
Romance in D Flat (Lemare).
Solo, "How many hired servants" ("Prodigal Son") (Sullivan).
MR. A. E. PAINE.

Requiem Aeternam (B. Harwood).
Tone Poem for Organ, "Yasaya" (Polyanna) (Harvey Gaul).
Solo, "My hope is in the Everlasting" ("Daughter of Jairus") (Stainer).

MR. A. E. PAINE.
Allegretto in E Flat (Mr. Wolstenholme).

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TO BE CONTROLLED:

TO PREVENT DUMPING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RECRUDESCENCE OF STRIKES AT HOME:

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OUT.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY PRESIDENT WILSON:

IS AMERICA READY TO FIGHT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND JAPAN?

BOLSHEVISTS LONGING FOR PEACE.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR REVELATIONS.

HOW GERMANY INCITED AUSTRIA IN 1914.

COPENHAGEN, September 22nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Foreign Office has authorised the publication of official documents bearing on the origin of the war.

These show that the Potsdam War Council of July, 1914, was really held in Vienna.

The documents include two unpublished cipher telegrams dated July 5th, 1914, in which the Austrian Ambassador in Berlin informed Count Berchtold the result of an audience with the Kaiser, and conversations with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on the subject of the Austrian memorandum regarding Serbia.

The Ambassador says that the Kaiser empowered him to inform Francis Joseph that he could count on the full support of Germany in any action against Serbia. It was the Kaiser's opinion that action should not be delayed, as Russia was not ready. The Kaiser added that Austria would regret it if the present favourable moment was not seized.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Ambassador that Austria could reckon on the support of her ally and friend, Germany. The Ambassador says that he assured himself, in a further conversation, that Bethmann-Hollweg, like the Kaiser, regarded immediate action against Serbia as the best and most radical solution of Austria's difficulties in the Balkans.

These telegrams were discussed in the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council at Vienna on July 7th, 1914, at which all present expressed the opinion that war was inevitable. Count Tisza alone striving to prevent it.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES.

A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

BRUSSELS, September 22nd.

Their Belgian Majesties and Prince Leopold left Brussels to-day for Ostend, where they will embark on the *George Washington*, for the United States.

THE TEXAN DISASTER.

EIGHT HUNDRED FATALITIES FEARED.

NEW YORK, September 22nd.

A telegram from Corpus Christi, Texas, now states that nearly 400 persons were drowned owing to the floods. Altogether 500 men, women and children perished.

ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY
HANDED OVER FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES.

ROME, September 22nd.

The Chamber has adopted, by 177 votes to 39, a Bill providing for the cession of

Crown property for national purposes. The Royal palaces handed over will be maintained as monuments of art.

RECENT EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, September 22nd.

It is officially stated that the Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots in Egypt and the future government of Egypt consists of Lord Milner (Chairman), Sir Rennell Rodd, General Sir John Maxwell, General Sir Owen Thomas, Messrs. J. A. Spender, editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, and Hurst, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY. YUGO-SLAV MOVEMENTS IN DALMATIA.

COPENHAGEN, September 22nd.

It is semi-officially stated that movements of Yugo-Slav troops and the concentration of Yugo-Slav Volunteer detachments are reported from the neighbourhood of the armistice line and Dalmatia.

FRANCE'S PEACE ARMY. UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR A YEAR.

PARIS, September 20th.

A Havas message says—

Under a scheme submitted to the Commission of the Senate, the French Army in the future will number, in peace time, 350,000 men, 150,000 being recruited voluntarily, and the remainder by conscription for one year's service. Thus, the number of conscripts enrolled every year will be only one-third of the pre-war rate. For mobilisation, the Army will be 2,000,000 strong.

The Territorial Army will form another organization, also 2,000,000 strong.

EARLIER CABLES.

FULLER PARTICULARS.

PARIS, September 20th.

France's future peace army will number 350,000. Universal compulsory service will be reduced from three years to one year. This will produce 200,000 while enlistments and re-enlistments will produce the remaining 150,000. France will retain two Home Army Corps, and one Colonial Army Corps in North Africa. Six infantry divisions and one cavalry division are earmarked for the Rhine.

LATEST CABLES.

RECRUDESCENCE OF LABOUR UNREST.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF IRON WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The strike of 50,000 iron workers, if it lasts even a few days, will affect several important Allied trades, especially engineering and shipbuilding.

It is alleged that the iron workers, by striking, have broken the agreement between the engineering employers and 51 engineering and iron work Trade Unions, under which it was agreed that changes in wages in these trades should be dealt with nationally.

Other Trade Unions observed the agreement loyally. The iron workers maintain that they acted constitutionally by giving three weeks' notice to terminate their agreement. On the contrary, the employers and others maintain that the agreement could not constitutionally be ended in this manner.

Several Labourites, including Mr. Arthur Henderson, opposed the strike. It is stated that many of the rank and file are lukewarm or hostile.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A nation-wide strike of 600,000 steel workers is announced to begin to-day. Their demands include an eight-hour day and a six day week.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN OUT.

LONDON, September 21st.

Fifty thousand iron-founders have struck, demanding a 15s. weekly increase in wages.

THE BONNET ROUGE AFFAIR. HOW LENOIR OBTAINED HIS RESPIRE.

PARIS, September 20th.

The circumstances surrounding the reprieve of Lenoir, who was sentenced to death in connection with the Bonnet Rouge affair, were very dramatic.

His counsel was informed on Thursday evening that President Poincaré declined to intervene. The firing squad took up its position on the moat of Vincennes at 6.45 a.m. yesterday.

The officials entered the cell at 5.30 a.m. and found the young millionaire dressing.

In reply to questions, M. Lenoir protested his innocence, and made a statement relative to M. Caillaux, which decided the Government Commissary to telephone to the Military Governor of Paris, who re-telephoned to the various authorities with the result that Lenoir, after a three hours' wait, was informed of the reprieve.

LATEST CABLES.

BOLSHEVISTS LONGING FOR PEACE.

ARMISTICE CONDITIONS OF 'THREE BALTIC' STATES.

COPENHAGEN, September 22nd.

The Lettish Information Bureau says that the Armistice conditions which will be presented to the Soviet of Russia by the three Baltic States will include the regulation of the frontier on an ethnographic basis, the creation of a neutral zone in which a neutral Power will maintain order, and the surrender of the Bolshevik Fleet to a neutral Power.

PEACE PROPOSED WITH THE UKRAINIANS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Reuter has been informed that the Bolsheviks' Delegation have proposed peace with the Ukrainians on the basis of the independence of the Ukraine, with the condition that the latter remain neutral in the struggle against General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

This delegation declared that the Moscow Government has decided to conclude peace with all the National Governments in order to crush the counter-revolution.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOLSHEVIK-ESTHONIAN NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

STOCKHOLM, September 21st.

The Esthonian Peace Delegation has returned to Reval, the negotiations with the Bolsheviks having been broken off owing to the Esthonians' demand that the negotiations be carried on simultaneously with the other Baltic States.

LATER.

The Esthonian Delegation said that the Bolsheviks have expressed their readiness to resume negotiations at any time. The impression of the Esthonians was that the Bolsheviks were longing for peace.

CONFLICTING NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 21st.

The latest news from Russia is conflicting.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Soviet Government is resolved to enter into peace negotiations with the *Entente* on a basis to be laid down by the latter.

On the other hand, it is stated that M. Trotzky has informed the Soviet that several Bashkirian Divisions will shortly reinforce the garrison at Petrograd and troops on the north-west front.

SPANISH STEAMER WRECKED.

OVER 400 PERSONS MISSING.

NEW YORK, September 20th.

The hull of the Spanish steamer *Valbanera* has been found embedded in the quicksands off Rebecca Shoals, 40 miles from Key West.

The *Valbanera*, which was bound to New York from Havana, has been missing since the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico ten days ago. Three hundred and sixty passengers and the crew of fifty are missing.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF TREATY TERMS.

A PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED IRONY.

PARIS, September 20th.

A German Note to the Conference agrees to the annulment of Article 61 of the German Constitution providing for the union of Austria and Germany.

It protests against the ironical tone of the Allied Note dealing with the German Government's explanation and says that the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings.

GERMANY.

BAVARIAN MURDERERS EXECUTED.

MUNICH, September 20th.

Six Communists have been executed for the murder of hostages during the Bolshevik régime.

DESTINY OF MEMEL DISTRICT.

PARIS, September 21st.

Germany is presenting a Note to the Peace Conference asking for a speedy decision regarding the destiny of Memel District.

UPPER SILESIA. ALLIED OCCUPATION NOT LIKELY.

LONDON, September 20th.

Apparently the Supreme Council has not adopted the recommendation of the Allied Military Mission in Upper Silesia urging that Allied troops occupy Upper Silesia.

According to a semi-official statement from Berlin, a German Police Force, under Allied supervision, will be formed in the southern part of East Prussia for the period of the plebiscite. There will be no foreign occupation so long as order is preserved.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PASSED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

MELBOURNE, September 19th.

The House of Representatives passed, without a division, the Peace Treaty and the agreement to defend France.

MISHAP TO WHITE STAR LINER.

THE "VEDIC" RUNS ASHORE.

LONDON, September 20th.

The White Star liner *Vedic* (8,000 tons), with 2,000 troops from North Russia aboard, ran ashore on the Orkneys last night in a gale. There were no casualties.

LATER.

The *Vedic* has been re-floated and proceeded on her own steam to Leith.

VISCOUNT GREY.

LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, September 20th.

Viscount Grey left Southampton for America on the *Mauretania*, to-day. Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Reading were amongst those who saw him off.

ARMENIA.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

LONDON, September 20th.

In a message, the Armenian Parliament appeals to the Parliaments of the *Entente* to prevent the annihilation of Armenia by hordes of Turks, Kurds and Tartars, headed by Turkish regular officers, who are invading Armenia and massacring the inhabitants, encouraged by the inaction of the Powers.

The whole of the Armenian manhood has been mobilised to save the country but the fight is unequal and Armenia, abandoned, inadequately armed and without munitions, must perish.

THE CUNARD LINE.

OBTAINS THE WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMER.

NEW YORK, September 20th.

The Cunard line has secured the ex-German liner *Imperator* (52,000 tons) for the Atlantic service.

THE SITUATION AT FIUME.

NO RELIABLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

LONDON, September 20th.

Reuter learns that the situation at Fiume is unchanged. It is estimated that d'Annunzio controls 2,000 troops and sailors. All the communications are cut and no reliable information is forthcoming.

RECRUITS FOR FIUME STOPPED.

ROME, September 21st.

A telegram from Trieste states an Italian destroyer stopped the ex-German liner *Prinz von Hohenlohe*, with 500 volunteers for d'Annunzio's force at Fiume.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE AT MALTA.

MALTA, September 21st.

British troops from Fiume arrived here to-day aboard the warship *Carac* and *Cardiff*.

ENEMY SUBJECTS ORDERED OUT.

PARIS, September 21st.

Le Temps correspondent at Geneva states that the Italian Legion at Fiume has ordered Croats, Magyars, and Germans to leave immediately.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. ARRIVAL AT REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, September 21st.

The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, after a magnificent journey across the Rockies. He was cheered at the wayside stations, one party being made up of Sikh carpenters working in the saw mills at Jullundur.

He was enthusiastically greeted by the home-bound contingent of the Middlesex Regiment from Siberia.

The Prince dedicated Revelstoke Park and motored 2,000 feet up Revelstoke Mountain. He received, and replied to, a civic address read by the Mayor.

DISTURBED IRELAND.

SUPPRESSION OF SINN FEIN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, September 21st.

A telegram from Dublin states that five of the chief Sinn Fein organs and the transport workers' newspapers were suppressed yesterday, a force of Police and Military rendering the presses unworkable.

A SINN FEIN NATIONAL LOAN.

LONDON, September 21st.

The suppression of Irish papers was due to the publication of the prospectus of a Sinn Fein National Loan. It is believed that all will revive shortly, re-animated, as the authorities are willing to return the essential parts of the presses which were seized.

FRENCH LABOUR.

LORRAINE MINERS DECIDE ON A STRIKE.

MEZ, September 21st.

The miners of Lorraine have decided on a general strike on September 22nd. They demand a minimum of eighteen francs daily and recognition of their Union.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

BESPOILERS OF LONGWY TO BE TRIED.

PARIS, September 21st.

President Poincaré, presenting the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the town of Longwy, said that, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, the officers of the 22nd, 125th, and 156th German regiments, who participated in the fires and murders at Longwy, would be called on to appear before a French court-martial.

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

INVITED TO ENGLAND IN OCTOBER.

PARIS, September 21st.

It is officially announced that His Majesty has invited President Poincaré to visit England in October.

TURKISH SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

HOPES FOR SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF PEACE.

PARIS, September 21st.

The Sultan, interviewed by the *Journal des Debats* at Constantinople, dwelt on the state of unsettlement in Turkey, owing to the fact that peace had not been concluded. He hoped that the negotiations would be speedily finished.

He expressed strong opposition to Greek occupation of Anatolian towns.

NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

SCIENTISTS TO USE WAR DATA.

A deputation representing the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has waited upon the Ministry of Pensions in order to discuss the disposal of the anthropometric and kindred data made in this country in connexion with military service, and to urge that the important additions to knowledge of the physical character of English manhood thus collected should, as far as possible, be made generally available for scientific purposes.

Colonel Arthur Webb, Director-General of Medical Services, Ministry of Pensions, told the deputation that publication of the completed parts of the work undertaken by the Intelligence Branch was a matter on which he would be glad to receive the advice of the British Association, and he regarded access to documents and statistics, he could assure the deputation that remembrance of that kind from responsible societies and individuals would always receive a favourable consideration, and, if practicable, would be granted.

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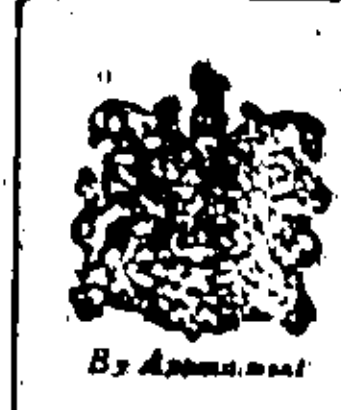
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THE MAN FOR WASHINGTON: GREAT STATESMAN AND ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Viscount Grey, Great Britain's new
special envoy at Washington, is known to
his countrymen and to the world as one
who, in his political life, has always
carried out the highest ideals of British
statesmanship.

He is a great statesman and a great
Englishman. Hundreds of thousands of
people look on him as one of the last of
the long line of true English country
gentlemen, remaining in public life to-day.

Viscount Grey, as Washington will find,
has a most charming and lovable per-
sonality.

When Mr. Gladstone gave him an
Under-Secretaryship in 1892 he began the
steady climb which was finally to place
him at the head of the British Foreign
Office at three of the most critical
periods in the world's history. On two
of these occasions he averted a European
conflict; on the third he strove, to the
last minute, to obtain a peaceful settle-
ment of the disputes which led to the
world tragedy which has just ended.

It was after the Anglo-German tension
over the Agadir affair that the then Sir
Edward Grey became known as the "for-
most man in Europe." His handling of
the delicate situation on that occasion,
when war seemed inevitable, placed him
right in the forefront of England's For-
eign Ministers.

Unless one knows intimately the man
who is now to look after Britain's inter-
ests at Washington it is difficult to under-
stand his complete success. The magnetic
power of genius such as is associated with
men of the Lloyd George type is not his.
It was a case of the words, not the man,
whenever he delivered a speech, for there
was always a wonderful clarity in the
manner in which he presented his case.

It is said that on one occasion Mr.
Gladstone expressed the opinion that his
young Under-Secretary was lazy. It was
not meant that he neglected his duties,
but his "laziness" consisted rather in
his keeping apart from the competitive
ambitions of public life.

It may be that this "laziness," which
is really an aloofness, is the secret of his
success, for it stamped him as an able
and honest man with a sincerity of pur-
pose which carried everything before it
and dominated situations, even in an age
when men of "push and go" prevailed.

Like all country gentlemen, Viscount
Grey is a great sportsman with an intense
love of angling. Dry-fly fishing was his
favourite relaxation until failing eye-
sight compelled him to abandon all such
pursuits.

He is the author of what is perhaps
the most captivating book ever written
on fly fishing. Not only is this work
admirable from a technical point of view,
but it possesses an extraordinary charm
in its appreciation of nature.

He might well have become a second
White or Selborne. A keen enthusiastic
naturalist, he enjoyed nothing so much
during his term at the Foreign Office as
his tramp with Theodore Roosevelt
through the New Forest for the purpose
of observing the bird life of that glorious
stretch of woodland.

Britain, in sending Viscount Grey to
Washington at this critical hour in the
development of the good understanding
between the English-speaking peoples, is
giving the United States of her very best.

BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN. PROPOSED "AMERICAN TRIBUTE."

A magnificent proposal to raise the sum
of ten millions as America's tribute to
British Merchant Seamen, which origi-
nates with Mr. William H. Appleton, an
American gentleman of Yorkshire parent-
age, has drawn the following message
from President Wilson:

"I am very glad indeed to have an
opportunity to add my voice to the
American tribute to the British Mer-
chant seamen along with our own gal-
lant seamen. They have rendered a
service to humanity in the great war
which has just ended, which enrolls
them among the true servants of free-
dom and civilisation. I am sure that
I, am speaking, when I say this, for
the people of the United States, and
particularly for the American seamen
who have taken a like part in the great
enterprise of liberty."

Admiral Lord Beresford wrote to Mr.
Appleton in appreciation and gratitude
for the spontaneous offer, adding: "At
the beginning of the war the officers and
seamen went to sea unarmed and not
escorted to almost certain death. 17,000
gave up their lives to maintain a food
supply and transport. 30,000 more are
incapacitated. We nearly lost the war in
1917, and must have done so without the
pluck, grit, endurance, and courage of
the British Mercantile Marine."

It is, of course, a gigantic task which
Mr. Appleton has set himself, but he is
confident of success, and, as he pointed
out at a luncheon which he gave at
Claridge's Hotel, he has already created
a big organisation for the purpose at 865,
Fifth-avenue New York, from which to
appeal to the 120,000,000 of our American
allies. Meanwhile, he is setting himself
while in England to get in touch with
the forty to fifty thousand Americans in
Great Britain. Mr. Appleton is anx-
ious to make it plain that his scheme is
not to be considered as charity. It is
America's tribute to duty, nobly and
silently done without the expectation of
reward. Only Americans are to be asked
to subscribe. For the purpose of endow-
ing the homes of these 30,000 British
heroes at 22 a head, \$66,000 a week will
be required, or \$3,000,000 a year, which
means that \$60,000,000 would have to be
put up at 5 per cent. One-sixth of sixty
millions is ten millions, and that is what
he is asking for. The money is to be in-
vested in American securities, and the
securities handed over to British trustees.

Mr. Macleod Wilson, of the Seamen
& Firemen's Union, expressed his
gratitude for the splendid proposal, and
felt sure that it would help to cement the
friendship between the two great English-
speaking races.

Sir Edward Nicholl, M.P., president
of the Merchant Seamen's League, also
spoke in cordial and grateful terms of
the proposal.

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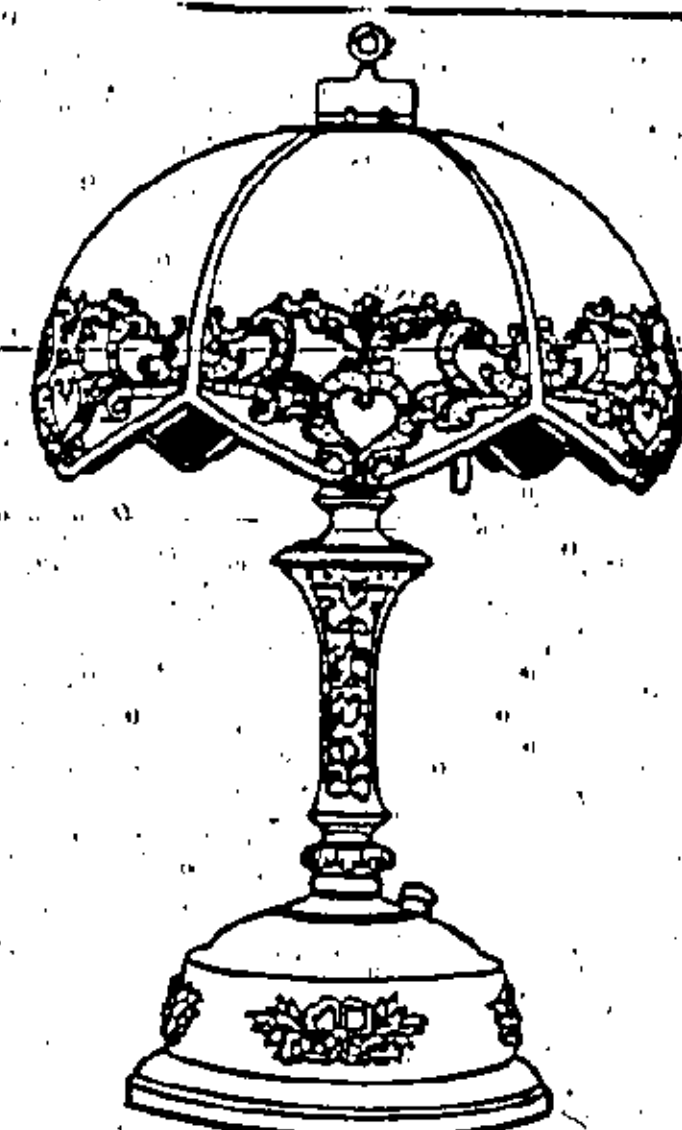
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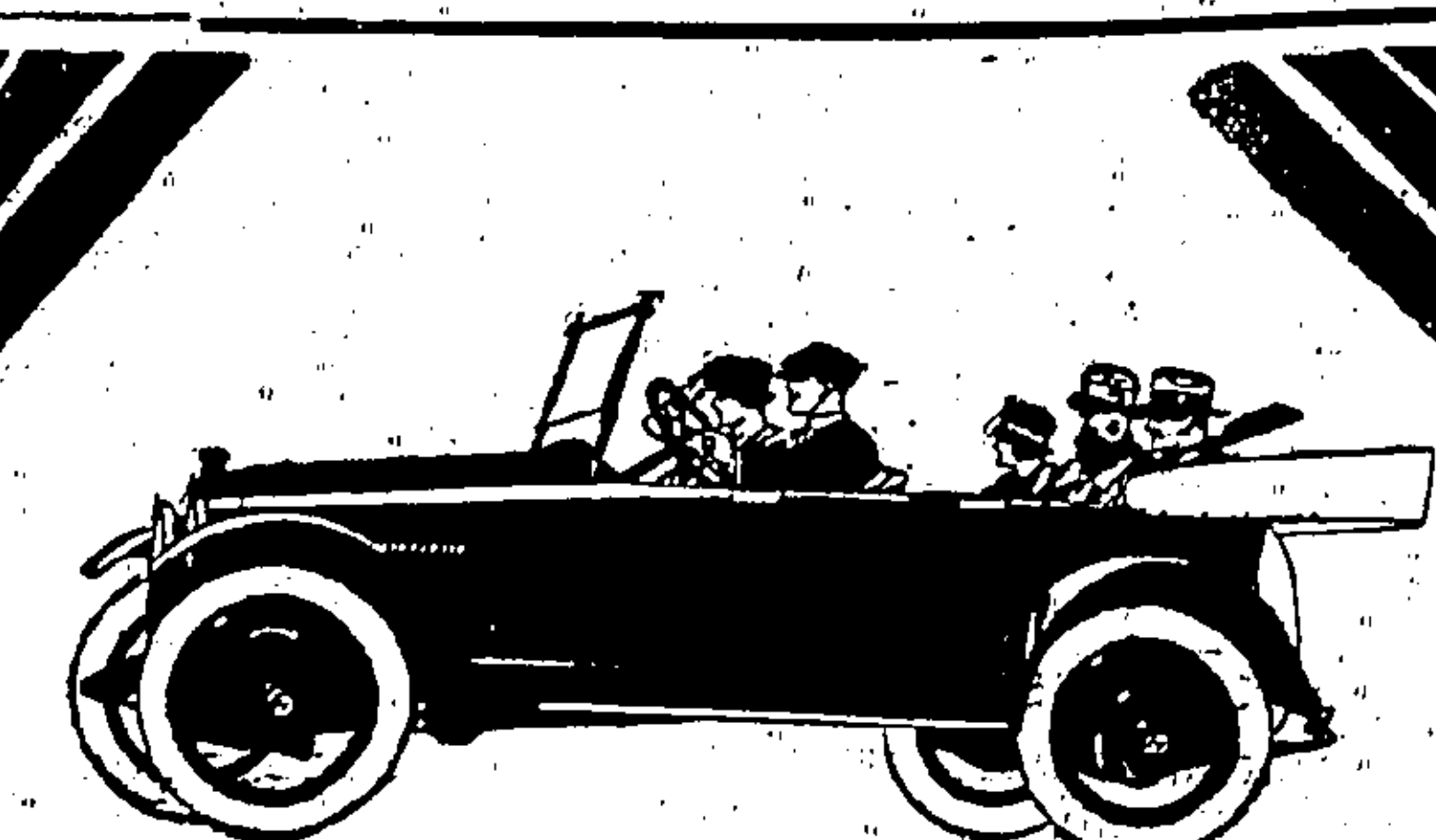


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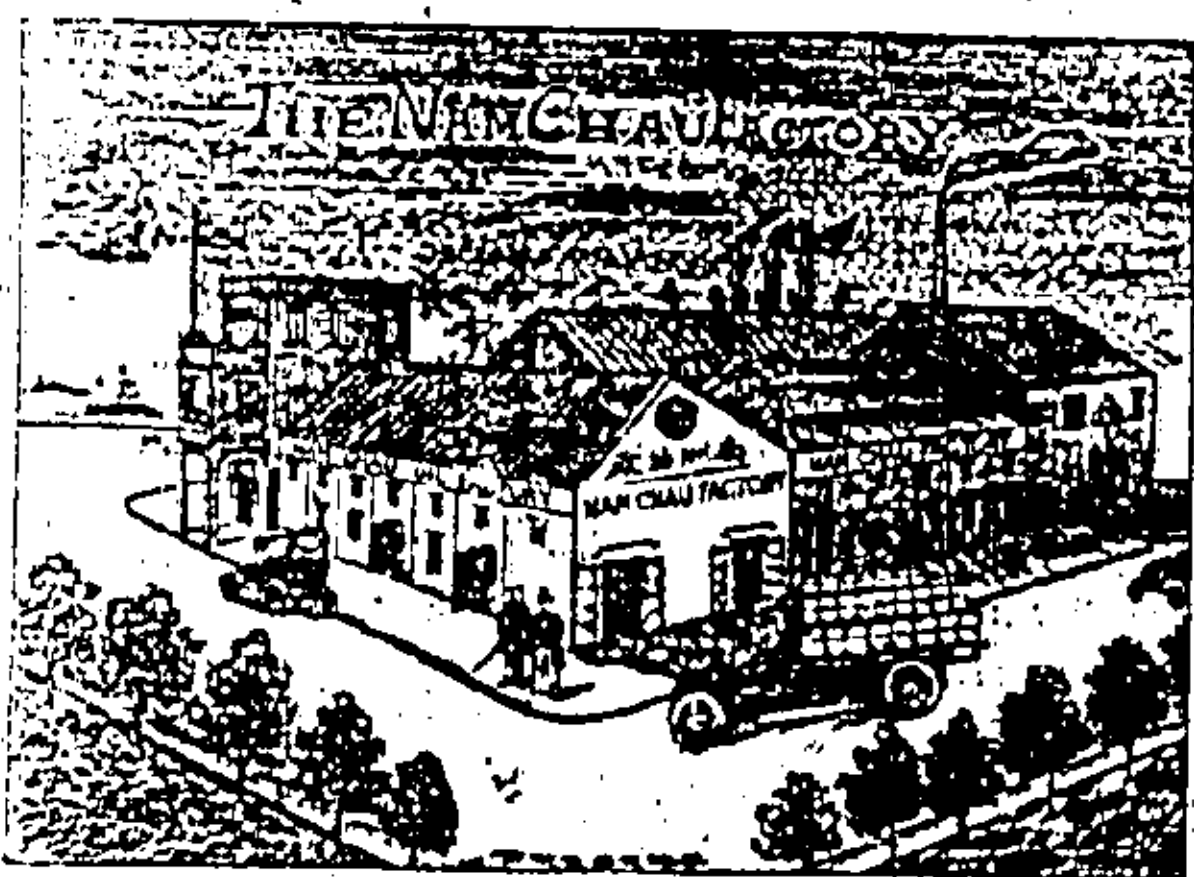
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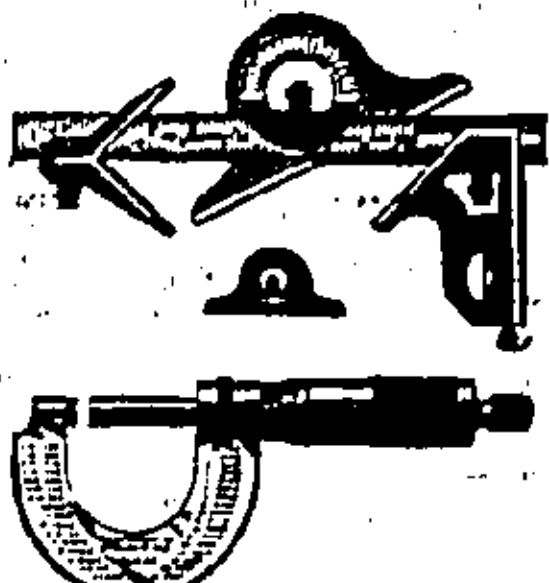
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THE PROFITEERING BILL.

THE COMMONS IN A TANGLE.

An important change was introduced into the Profiteering Bill in the House of Commons on August 19th. At least it seemed very important to many members of the House, though the official spokesmen of the Government were at pains to make somewhat light of it. Words were accepted by the House giving powers to the Board of Trade, after investigation, to fix maximum prices. First, Sir Auckland Geddes assented to the spirit of an amendment moved by Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, and then the Attorney-General suggested the precise form of words. Mr. Bonar Law also intervened with cautionary words as to the scope of the change.

And, indeed, care must be taken to understand exactly what it was that was conceded. This power of fixing maximum prices is strictly reserved to the Board of Trade itself. It is not to be delegated to the local tribunals, the little Star Chambers, as they were generally described. At first there was manifestly some confusion on this point in the minds of members. Lord Robert Cecil avowed himself "absolutely at sea." The whole basis of the bill, said he, had gone. He could not conceive the Government accepting such a principle, which would put the trade of the country under a number of local committees. So completely had he misjudged the meaning of Sir Auckland's words. Sir Donald Maclean confessed to still greater bewilderment. "Sir," he said, "I give it up," and so dropped back into his seat.

However, it was not long before it became clear that this power to fix maximum prices was to be jealously retained in the hands of the Board of Trade, and that eased the situation. "Colonel Guinness suggested that the matter should be left to the sense of the House, which was gladly agreed to by Mr. Bonar Law, and in the division which followed the Government Whips were taken off, and the principle was carried by 129 to 95.

A MYSTIFIED HOUSE.

It is not the intention of the Government, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised this, to deal with the evil of profiteering by fixing prices throughout the country. The Board of Trade only intend to use the powers bestowed upon them in special cases, and a little later it was emphasised that the local tribunals are an essential part of the scheme. Yet, most of those who pressed hardest for the principle manifestly desired its general application. One or two suggested that this was the only part of the bill from which they expected good results, and implied that the rest was useless. Referring to this, Mr. Bonar Law made the curious remark that the Government would not mind a one-clause bill if the House would give it to them—that is to say, they would be ready to drop the local tribunals if the Board of Trade were given *carte blanche*, but he doubted whether the House could confer such powers.

It will be gathered from this description that the House was in somewhat of a tangle. And so it was. At regular intervals one heard it repeated that this was the worst drafted bill the speaker had ever seen. The Attorney-General sat—not unlike the attendant at the Hampton Court maze—giving directions to bewildered private members who were lost in the bill's tortuosities. Sometimes he gave them rather testily, annoyed by the gadfly attentions of Mr. Shaw, who apologised for not being able rightly to interpret his notes and other "minor gestures." Sir Auckland Geddes smiled grimly, as one who spies in case of need, a peaceful, academic haven. Mr. Bonar Law looked pale and worried. And, indeed, it is a worrying subject. There was Lord Robert Cecil, just behind, sardonically defining a local tribunal as "a retired colonel, or something of that kind." Progress, too, was very slow, and there were twelve pages of amendments on the paper.

However, the upshot of the long discussion up to dinner-time was that maximum prices may be fixed by the Board of Trade—if it likes—after investigation. And while, in the view of many, that is the only thing in the bill which is worth having, in the view of Sir Auckland Geddes, it did not much matter whether it was in or out. It had a place, he said, in the first draft of the bill; then it was taken out; but he did not mind putting it back—if the House pressed him. No wonder the House was puzzled, and no wonder many plain men were astounded at the levity with which Ministers and members of Parliament talked of fixing prices, as though it was a simple job. They will not think so six months hence.

A SOCIAL INTERLUDE.

One agreeable interlude broke the monotony of mystification. This was when Mr. Neil Maclean burst into the debate. The Labour Whip—who is Republican, Communist, Socialist, and what not else beside—began quietly enough, but he was soon shouting and going great guns. What roused his ire was the argument that, if maximum prices were fixed, they would have to be prices which would enable the less efficient manufacturers to keep their heads above water. Mr. Maclean protested with all his force against so pernicious a doctrine. Maximum prices, according to him, must be fixed according to the capacity of the most efficient manufacturers of the goods in question, else these firms would make enormous additional profits. The inefficient manufacturer should have no mercy from him. If he could not compete, let him go to the wall. Members opposite laughed. Here was the extreme Socialist defending the very principle of ruthless efficiency on which the Combines and the Trusts have grown up. Mr. Kennedy Jones got in a shrewd thrust. He asked whether Mr. Maclean did not think that this efficiency in the matter of production, which he so reproached in some manufacturers, strongly resembled the efficiency of the trade unionist. It was a neat pun, and Mr. Maclean deferred a detailed answer to a more convenient season. —Daily Telegraph.

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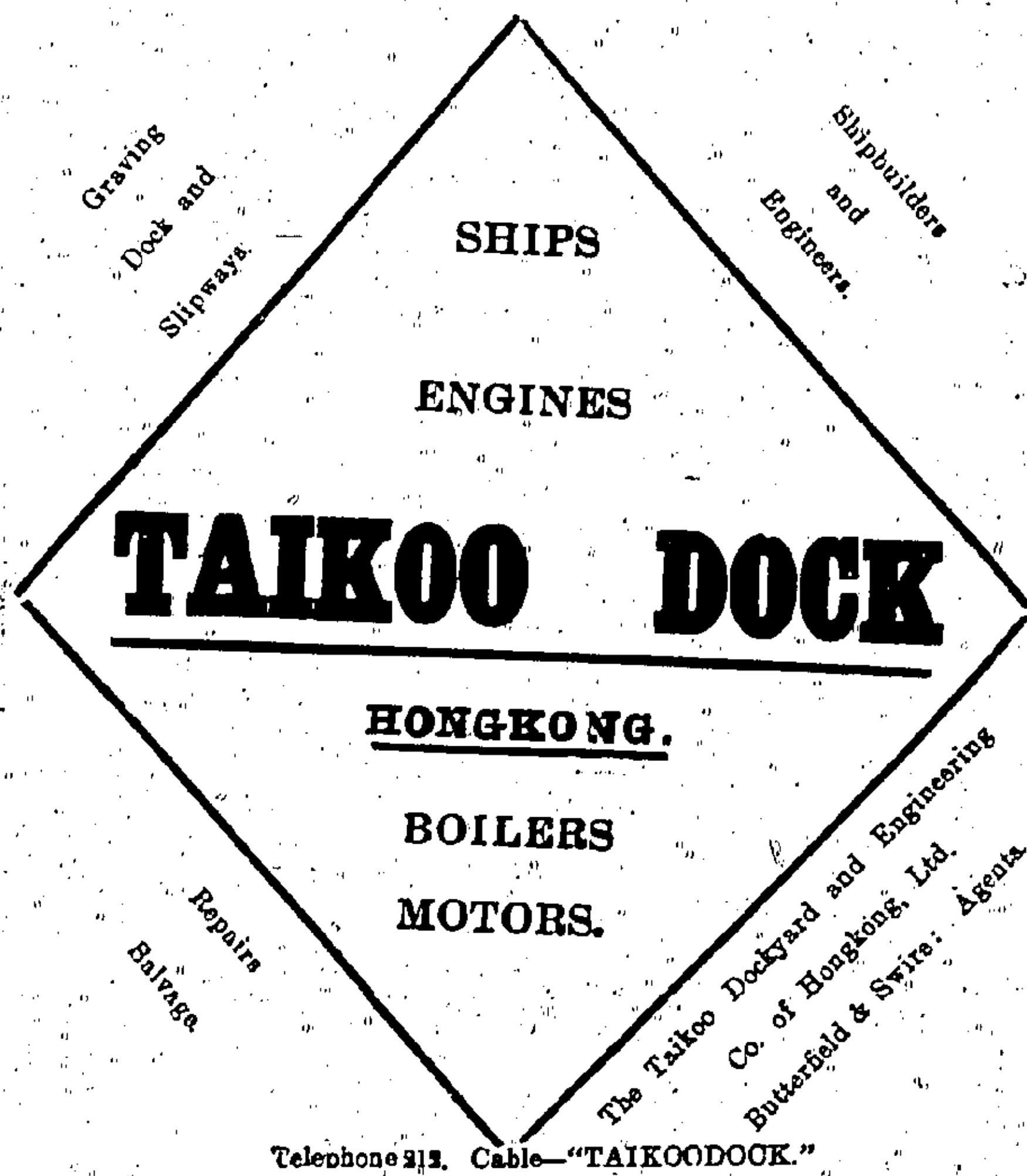
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's (Apar Line)

S.S. "JAPAN"

Arrived Hongkong, 19th September, 1919. FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 24 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [235]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN"

FROM "MIDDLESBRO", LONDON

AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 28th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Oct. 3rd, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 26th, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [236]

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about OCTOBER 1st, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 112, 2, Des Vœux Road Central.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th September, 1919.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	24	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		8 25	6 7		3 1	2 6	
Thurs.	25	9 23	6 0		3 28	2 3	
		10 21	6 6		3 41	2 3	
Fri.	26	10 0	6 5		3 54	2 6	
		11 0	6 1		4 21	2 2	
Satur.	27	10 23	6 7		4 13	2 3	
		11 37	5 6		5 2	2 2	
Sun.	28	10 45	6 8		4 42	2 3	
		11 19	5 2		5 44	2 2	
Mon.	29	11 9	5 8		5 58	2 6	
		0 40	4 7		6 22	2 6	
Tues.	30	11 37	5 8		6 27	2 9	
		1 57	4 4		5 40	4 2	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 23rd.

Alcorcon, Chinese str., 308 tons, Capt. Leung, from Pakhoi and Hoihow, with a general cargo. — China On & Co.

Hong Wai, Chinese str., 1,910 tons, Capt. "Lung", from Moji, with a general cargo.

Wu Sun, British str., 215 tons, Capt. Sumner, from Kwong Chow, with a general cargo. — Wang Hing & Co.

September 23rd.

Dutchman, No. 3, Japanese str., 601 tons, Capt. Mishima, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. — O.S.K.

Huon, French str., 739 tons, Capt. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. — Lapicque.

Hong Sang, British str., 1,556 tons, Capt. Holmwood, from Canton, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Hongkong, Portuguese str., 419 tons, Capt. Nogueira, from Kwong Chow, with a general cargo. — Shun Lee & Co.

Hong Moh, British str., 2,551 tons, Capt. Mason, from Singapore, which port she left on September 17th, with a general cargo. — Seng Hong.

Kunming, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Pomeroy, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo. — Seng Kwe.

Kunming, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. Blackburn, from Dalm, which port she left on September 16th, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

Kunming, Chinese str., 1,488 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Canton, with a general cargo. — C.M.S.N. Co.

Lok Sang, British str., 957 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal. — J. M. & Co.

Pak Wai, Chinese str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Campbell, from Canton, with a general cargo. — Kwong Hing & Co.

Peking, British str., 1,204 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Hongkong Bay, with a cargo of salt. — B. & S.

Songhai, French str., 534 tons, Capt. Bertin, from Haiphong and Port Bayard, with a general cargo. — Lapicque.

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 6,490 tons, Capt. Nishimura, from Yokohama, which port she left on September 15th, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.

Tanaka Maru, No. 1, Japanese str., 1,226 tons, Capt. Itoh, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal. — Y.K.K.

Tenku, British str., 3,216 tons, Capt. Price, from Tientsin, which port she left on September 17th, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

Tung Kee King, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Utah* left Moji for this port on the 20th instant, and is due here on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The s.s. *Melburn* left Yokohama on September 20th, and is due at Vancouver on October 6th.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI	28th Sept.	1st Oct.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 23rd, 11.35.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Formosa.

Pressure has decreased slightly over the Ladrones, the Philippines and S. Annam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone remains stationary over China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January (at 57.1 inches, against an average of 73.76 inches).

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as Hongkong and Hainan.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

SEPTEMBER 23RD, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Nomuro	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Hakodate	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Tokio	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Nagasaki	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Kagoshima	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Oshima	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Naha	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Ishigaki	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Bonin Island	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Weihaiwei	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Ichang	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Kiating	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Changsha	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Quzhou	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Sharp Peak	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Taihou	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Fakhu	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Taiwan	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Koshu	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Pescadore	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Canton	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Hongkong	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Gap Rock	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Macao	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Wuchow	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Tientsin	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Peking	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Phu Lien	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Tourane	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Cape S. James	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Apurri	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Dagupan	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Manila	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Legaspi	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Tacloban	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Iloilo	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Surigao	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Guam	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b
Laduan	5 a.	30.10	68	74	N	1	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, l. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, s. equal, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
"NOVARA"	8th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA" 7th Oct. Due Bombay about 25th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

SS. "ITOLA" Leave Hongkong (about) 28th Sept. 1 p.m. Due Calcutta 21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"KHIVA" 30th Sept. 10th Oct. Due Yokohama about 14th Oct.

"NOVARA" 10th Oct. 17th Oct. Due Kobe 26th Oct. (Kobe)

"GREGORY APCAR" 17th Oct. 26th Oct. (Kobe)

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"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	6th Oct.	Early Nov.

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"EURYMEDON" ... via Panama ... 11th Oct.

"EURYMEDON" ... via Panama ... 7th Nov.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez ... 30th Nov.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR

TIENTSIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHEONGSHING" ... Fri. 26th Sept. D'light

"KHIVA" ... Fri. 26th Sept. 2 p.m.

"NOVARA" ... Wed. 1st Oct. D'light

"DILWARA" ... Fri. 3rd Oct. 2 p.m.

"KHIVA" ... Tue. 7th Oct. 2 p.m.

"NOVARA" ... Wed. 8th Oct. D'light

"DILWARA" ... Thurs. 9th Oct. 5 p.m.

"KHIVA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3 p.m.

"NOVARA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3 p.m.

"DILWARA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3 p.m.

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"DILWARA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3 p.m.

"KHIVA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3 p.m.

"NOVARA" ... Tues. 14th Oct. 3

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICA with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service runs JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRISA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICA, calling at MAURITIUS, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MILFMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

"SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION."

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 25th Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNING"	On 25th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI & "SHINGTAO"	"CHENAN"	On 28th Sept., D'light.
WAIKAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 28th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Oct., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	28th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	3rd Oct., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUBSIDIARY BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong (about)	Due CALCUTTA about
ITOLA	23rd Sept., 1 P.M.	21st Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due YOKOHAMA about
KHIVA	30th Sept.	14th Oct.
NOVARA	10th Oct.	24th Oct.
GREGORY APCAR	17th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N.Y. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MAACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAIYUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Thursday, 25th September.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 29th September.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

HOSEI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKABA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 28th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Nov. 24th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan., 8th, 1920.]

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 23,000	On or about 29th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 25th Oct.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
	"BATAVIA" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th September.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Monday, 20th October.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 3rd September.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 3rd October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Oct., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"MOTON MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Sept., at Noon.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st, Nov. 22nd, Oct. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

100 House Street.

Tel. 1943.

